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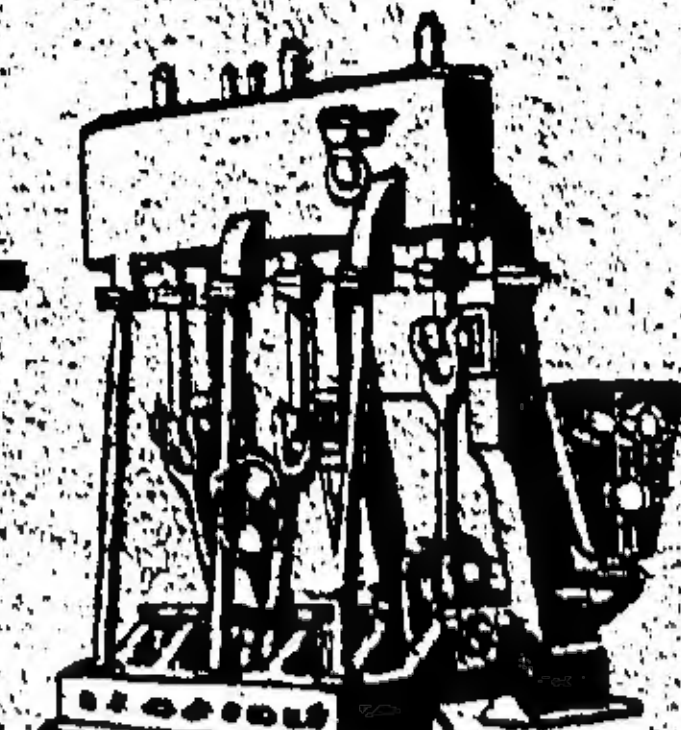
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THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PIERCE BATTLE IN ITALY.

ENEMY MASS ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, Dec. 16.
An Italian "official" communiqué states:—
The battle between the Brenta and the Piave continues fiercely.
The enemy launched a mass attack at noon yesterday. Our counter-offensive, aiming at lightening the pressure, twice reached the summit of Monte Pertica.
The enemy's thrust was most violent at Col Caprile and to the south of Col della Beretta.
Our counter-attack completely repulsed the assault with heavy losses. The enemy re-attacked and reached Col Caprile. We firmly held the positions a little to the rear.
We twice repulsed strong attacks at the head of the Monte Solarolo salient.

GERMAN REPORTS.

A German official communiqué, received by wireless, says: We have taken 3,000 prisoners during the last few days between the Brenta and the Piave.

LATER.

A German official report states:—
The Austrians stormed the positions to the south of Col Caprile, taking several hundred prisoners.

THE DEFENCE OF VENETIA.

VAST STRETCH OF COUNTRY FLOODED.

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Reuter's Correspondent with the French Army in Italy describing the artillery which is to defend the belt of Venice, which is entirely a naval affair, states that a vast stretch of country, bounded by the Adige and the Piave rivers, has been flooded in order to check the Austrians and the enemy can never pass. High banked roads and farm houses alone remain above water. Some of these farm houses are held by Austrians and others by the Italians and each seeks to destroy the enemy held farms. There is awful desolation, and Flanders alone is comparable to the desolation of this wintry battlefield.
The Italians have a formidable array of artillery, which is superior to that of the Austrians, on this part of the Front. The Italians also have floating batteries which work hard at night in frustrating the enemy attempts to construct field-works and to lay bridges on boats across the Piave.
The Correspondent says that the statues in Venice have been bricked up and the historic buildings protected by sand bags. So far, only slight damage has been done by aeroplane bombs. Most of the shops have closed and the gondolas have vanished, and only 1,000 out of 150,000 Venetians remain.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN PALESTINE.

LONDON, Dec. 16.
An official despatch from Palestine states:—
We advanced, on the left, centre, yesterday, to the north-east of Lud, on a front of five miles, to a maximum depth of one-and-a-half miles. There was little opposition.
We occupied Kibbiyah, Abbarneh and Kheibarnat and the ridge overlooking El Treh.
Our aeroplanes dropped 66 bombs on motor boat sheds and troops, at the mouth of the Jordan, with good effect, sinking 24 hulls.

GENERAL ALLENBY HONOURED.

LONDON, Dec. 16.
The British Government has conferred upon General Allenby the

THE WESTERN FRONT.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S REPORTS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
We captured prisoners and a machine-gun during night patrol encounters southward of Cambrai.
LATER.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
We completely repulsed a local attack, yesterday evening, to the east of Bullecourt.
We successfully carried out a raid, to the north of Bullecourt, this afternoon, destroying dug-outs and capturing some prisoners.
Elsewhere, Portuguese troops captured a few prisoners, in patrol encounters.

There was local fighting in the neighbourhood of Polderhoek Chateau, but the situation is unchanged.

There was considerable hostile artillery activity in the neighbourhood of Hargicourt and Fleugheries, between Gavrelle and Lens and also at Passchendaele.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official message states:—
We advanced our lines in the park of Polderhoek Chateau.
English attacks at Monchy and Bullecourt failed.

FRENCH REPULSE A GERMAN ATTACK.

PARIS, Dec. 16.
A communiqué states that a German attack was repulsed in Chateau Wood, the assailants being dispersed by French fire.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

A French communiqué states:—
There was fairly great reciprocal artillery activity between the Aisne and the Oise and on the right of the Meuse, notably in the sector of Les Chambrettes.
An attempted attack in the evening in Champagne, to the west of Mont Cornillet, broke down.
Five German aeroplanes were brought down and three others crashed down.

TWO BRITISH AIRSHIPS LOST.

LONDON, Dec. 15.
The Admiralty announces that a British airship of the non-rigid type, with a crew of five, proceeded on patrol on December 11 from an east coast base and has not returned. It is believed to have been destroyed by a hostile aeroplane, in the southern part of the North Sea.
A second airship of a similar type was forced to descend, owing to engine failure, in Holland, on December 12.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

LONDON, Dec. 15.
The Admiralty announces that a British destroyer was sunk, on the night of December 12-13, after a collision. Two of the crew are missing.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Silver is 48½, with less inquiry.
(Continued on Page 2.)

WHOOPING COUGH.

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THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE WAR.

A NOTEWORTHY UTTERANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a dinner to the Heads of the Air Service, at Gray's Inn, after emphasising the importance of the operations of the Air Service as a determining factor in the war, referred to Lord Lansdowne's letter and said he now understood that Lord Lansdowne had not intended in the least to convey the meaning his words might reasonably bear, and only intended to say exactly the same thing as President Wilson had said in a recent speech. The whole of the British nation fully agreed with that speech and he therefore concluded that the interpretation placed upon Lord Lansdowne's letter by the Allies and by our enemies in no way represented what Lord Lansdowne intended.

NO HALF-WAY HOUSE BETWEEN VICTORY AND DEFEAT.

Mr. Lloyd George next referred to the very active minority of people who thought mistakenly that they had found a leader in Lord Lansdowne. The danger was not the extreme pacifist. "I warned the Nation to watch the man who thinks there is a half-way house between victory and defeat. No such house exists. These are the men who think you can and the war now by some sort of what they call peace by setting up a League of Nations, with attendant conditions. That is the right policy after victory but without victory it would be a farce. To end the war entered upon in order to enforce a Treaty, without reparation for the infringement of that Treaty which was treated as a scrap of paper, merely by entering into a new and a more comprehensive Treaty, would be a farce in a setting of tragedy. We must take care not to be misled by the mere words of leagues, disarmament, arbitration, security. They are all great and blessed phrases but without the vitalising force of victory they are nothing but words. You cannot wage war or secure peace or cover defeat for long with words. There is nothing so fatal to character as half-finished tasks."

A WORD TO THE FAINT-HEARTED.

After referring in burning terms to the attitude of men who opposed the war from the start, Mr. Lloyd George said it was a mean attitude but it was, at least, a definite and clear line of action, but he could not comprehend the man who was seized with indignation at German outrages and helped to commit the nation to a career of honour and now, before the task was nearly accomplished, wished to shake hands with the malefactor and trade with him to mutual advantage. The enemy was simply being invited to enter into a bargain to join with you in punishing the head of the next man who dared to initiate his villainies. The enemy desired such peace terms. It was idle to talk of security being won by such feeble means.

Let there be no doubt regarding the alternatives with which we are confronted. One is to make easy terms with a triumphant outlaw, which means shaming ourselves before lawlessness. It means ultimately a world intimidated by successful bandits. The other is to go through with the task, vindictive justice so as to establish a righteous and everlasting peace for ourselves and our children. No nation with any regard for self-respect and honour can hesitate a moment in its choice.

MAKING STEADY PROGRESS TOWARDS OUR GOAL.

Intensely as he realised that victory was an essential condition of a free world, there would not merely be no object in prolonging the war, but it would be infamous to do so, if he thought that things could go no better than longer we fought. It was because he was firmly convinced, despite some untoward events and discouraging appearances, we were making steady progress towards our goal of 1914, that he would regard peace overtures as present as a betrayal of the great trust with which he and his colleagues were charged. Much of the progress we were making might not be visible except to those whose business it is to search out the facts. The deadly grip of the British Navy was having its effect and the valor of the troops was making an impression, which in the end would tell. "We are laying the foundation of a bridge which, when complete, will carry us into the new world. The river for the moment, is in spots, some of the scaffolding has been carried away, and much of the progress we have made seems to be submerged and hidden; and some men say: 'Let us abandon the enterprise altogether.' It is too costly; it is impracticable; of achievement. Let us rather build a pontoon bridge of new treaties—a League of Nations and understandings. It might last some time, but it would always be shaky and uncertain; it would not bear much strain and it would not carry heavy traffic. The first flood would sweep it away. Let us build a bridge with the pile driving and make it real, solid and permanent structure."



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NEED FOR GREATER EFFORTS AND SACRIFICES.

Mr. Lloyd George warned the people against undue elation over victories and despondency over setbacks. They were the same persons in both cases. This was not the most propitious hour; Russian's threatened retirement would strengthen Hohenzollernism and would weaken the forces of Democracy, but that action would not lead to universal peace; it would simply prolong the world's agony. The withdrawal of over one-third of the enemy's strength from the Eastern Front, owing to Russia's intention, meant the release of hundreds of thousands of troops and masses of material to attack Great Britain, France and Italy. It was a serious addition to our task, which was already formidable enough. It would be folly to underestimate the danger, and it would equally be folly to exaggerate it; but the 'greatest' of all would be not to face it. The most momentous fact of the year had been the entry of American Democracy into the struggle against Military Autocracy. It had transposed the whole situation. Great Britain, with only a third of the population of Russia had been for the last two years, a more formidable obstacle than Russia, to Germany, but there was no more powerful country in the world than America, who was stepping into Russia's place. She was not yet prepared, but soon would be; hence the Austro-German desperate efforts to force an issue before America was ready. They would not succeed; but the collapse of Russia was a temporary defeat, and Italy had undoubtedly cast upon us the heavier share of the burden. Pending America's readiness, we must therefore be prepared for greater efforts and sacrifices. It is not the time to cover up or to falter, but to go forward, fiercer than ever on the ground and to square our shoulders to bear the increased weight. Great Britain's will was as tempered steel; there was no sign of a break in it, and although the pressure might and would increase, he never doubted that it would bear it all right to the end. We should have to call upon the nation for further sacrifices, but we should only do so because it was absolutely necessary.

THE MAN-POWER.

Now there must be a further drain upon the man-power in order to sustain, until the American army arrives, the additional burden. We must have enough men to defend the lines we have held for three years, and to defend them against all comers from any enemy front. We must also have an army to manoeuvre, which will enable us to appear with the least delay at any point in an emergency and in any part of the colossal battlefield. There is no ground for panic. Even after sending troops to Italy's assistance, the Allies have a marked numerical superiority in France and Flanders, and we have considerable reserves at home. More greater progress had been made in man-power, especially during the last few months, than was generally realised, but it was necessary to increase the

trained reserves in order to face the new contingencies without anxiety. The Cabinet had prepared recommendations for raising more men, but it was also conducting a searching investigation into the best methods of husbanding the existing man-power so as to reduce the terrible wastage of the war. The provision of men for the armies was not the most urgent part of the problem.

VICTORY A QUESTION OF TONNAGE.

"Victory was now a question of tonnage, and tonnage was victory. Nothing else could defeat us now, but a shortage of tonnage. The advent of the United States into the war had enormously increased the demand, and Germany gambled on America's failure to transport the colossal number of men and aeroplanes to Europe. The Prussian War Lords had promised their own people and their allies that these formidable masses would never find their way into the battle-line. Mr. Lloyd George foreshadowed a further drawing of men from the unessential war trades and occupations in order to increase the shipbuilding requirements, and urged a further saving of tonnage not only in economising consumption but by home production. This year we had increased the home food production by two or three million tons. We were the only belligerents who had increased their food output during the war. It was essential that we should save another three million tons of food imports in 1918. Mr. Lloyd George appealed to the agriculturists to fall in with the plan accordingly. The Government would do its best in the provision of labour and machinery, and the nation could help in another way, namely by discouraging grouching. Grouching undermined the morale, and the national morale was a vital question in holding out. The peace propaganda was fed with grumblers. Let us beware of playing the games of these propagandists. We had challenged a sinister power which was menacing the world with enslavement. It would have been better never to have issued the challenge unless we meant to carry it through. A challenged Power which was not overthrown always became the stronger for the challenge. People who thought they could begin a new era while the Prussian military power was unbeaten, were labouring under a strange delusion. (Loud Cheers.)"

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS ON THE SPEECH.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

With the exception of the *Daily News*, which regrets that the Premier failed to state the policy of the Allies with the gravity and definiteness demanded by the occasion, the newspapers acclaim Mr. Lloyd George's speech. The *Daily Telegraph* says that the speech was an utterance for which all must be grateful who appreciate the meaning of a just war. "What the Premier said is well within the country's power and its capacity, and the country's duty."

The *Daily Graphic* states that Mr. Lloyd George has never spoken to better purpose. "The nation will ungrudgingly and enthusiastically support him."

The *Morning Post* says that Mr. Lloyd George reached the true and authentic note in British statesmanship, in appealing to the spirit of Old England.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the speech had an unusual quality of restrained, dispassionate firmness, which is decidedly appropriate at the present crisis. His emphasis on tonnage and food suggests that he does not intend putting everybody indiscriminately into khaki.

The *Times* states that the chief merit of Mr. Lloyd George's speech is the clearness and directness with which it keeps things that really matter before the people. Cunning and insidious efforts have been made to confuse their judgment and to shake their faith, and the Premier waits the poison gas aside and bids them fix their eyes on the stars which have guided them and their fathers through history.

The *Daily Mail* says that the speech was such as the British people, in times like these, deserve and expect from their leaders. It has courage and faith, ringing the challenge full in the face of all doubters and waverers. We must either close our ranks now and fix our eyes on the central purposes for which we are fighting, or history will say that at the supreme moment we faltered and broke down. That is unthinkable.

THE ECONOMIC POWER OF THE ALLIES.

POLICY AFTER THE WAR.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The Rt. Hon. W. Runciman, Liberal member for Dewsbury, and formerly President of the Board of Trade, speaking at Preston, said that when we make peace with Germany we should have to bring home to her that the Allies controlled the principal raw materials of the world. America could shut off the cotton and Germany could only obtain a little from Asia Minor. "We could deprive her of three-fourths of the hides required for leather purposes and practically all rubber, which is now an essential part of nearly every manufacture. We were now doing all this by means of the blockade which was tightening and becoming more effective month by month, with the inevitable results to German staple industries. We had declared that it would be part of our policy, as declared by the Americans, to enforce the maintenance of peace by the control of raw materials. He deprecated the use of trade for political ends but the maintenance of peace was worth every effort. Many accepted President Wilson's plan for a League of Nations and they could comfort themselves with the thought that the power to enforce such a League's decisions lay with economic limits that lay with the Allies."

(Continued on Page 2)

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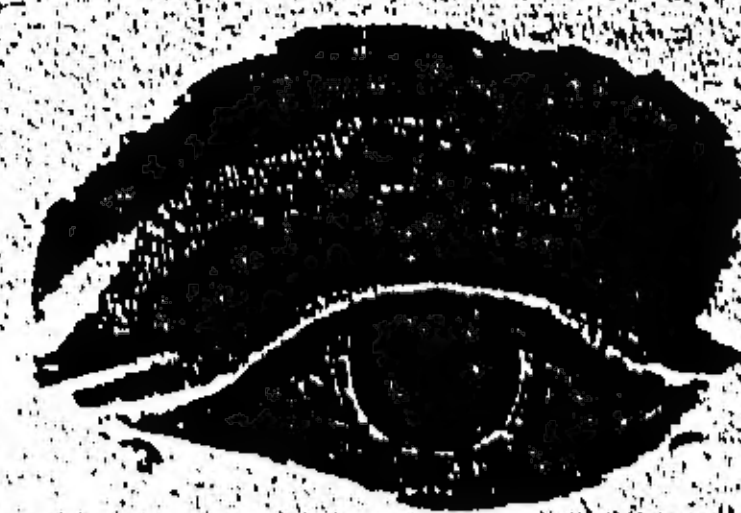
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TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., AND LARGE ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Beds, Brass-mounted Bedsteads, and Twin Bedsteads, Dining Tables, and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dining Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, etc., Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including Large 4-Fold Blackwood Screens with Coloured Panels, Side Tables, &c., Engravings, Pictures, &c., Tennis Poles, and Net, Iron Safe, &c.

A few lots Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, &c.

Carpets, Brass Fenders, a few lots Fire Bricks, &c.

Two PIANOS.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 12, 1917. 2382

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

on

FRIDAY,

the 21st December, 1917, at 10 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

SUNDY DRAWING AND DINING ROOM GOODS AND BED ROOM LINENS.

Comprising:—
For DRAWING ROOM—Brass Bowls, Brass Vases, Inlaid Burners, Kinkos, Vases, Jardinières with Stands, Japanese Photo Frames, Flower Vases, &c., &c.

For DINING ROOM—An assortment of Table Glass comprising Soda Tumblers, Champagne Tumblers, Port and Liqueur Glasses, Champagne Tumblers, and Glass Finger Bowls, Decanters, Ice Cream Plates and a few lots of Damask Table Cloths, &c., &c.

For BED ROOM—Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels, Sheetings, Pillow Cases, Satin Quilts, Counterpanes.

Also
A few Suit Cases and Sundries.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1917. 2383

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

on

THURSDAY,

the 20th December, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., and continuing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TOYS.

Comprising:—
Equine Dolls, Teddy Bears and other Animals—Dolls (large and small), Trains, Motor Cars, Cricket, Set, Soldiers, Forts, Gun Emplacements, &c., Footballs, Boxing Gloves, Tea Sets, Furniture Sets, Games, Small Porcelain Busters, Bells, Xmas Trees, Air Guns and Water Pistols, Fire Works, Crackers, &c., &c.

On view from Wednesday, at 2 p.m.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 12, 1917. 2384

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

on

TUESDAY,

the 18th December, 1917, at 4.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A collection of about 2540 postage stamps, mounted in album, to be sold in one lot, comprising Hongkong, China, Macao, Shanghai, Borneo, and stamps of British, Portuguese, and French Colonies.

Also
A small collection of about 700 stamps suitable for a beginner.

TERMS:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1917. 2385

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

on

SATURDAY,

the 22nd December, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF JEWELLERY.

As follows:—

Diamond, Half-hoop, Marquise and Pear Rings, Gold Brooches and Scarf Pins, Gold, Silver and Rolled-gold Watches by Benson and other well-known makers, Gold Watch Bracelets, Bangles and Charms, (French Bracelet 18-kt. gold, set with 22 Diamonds and 17 Sapphires), Silver Chronometer Watches, Altitude Barometer, etc., etc., etc.

Also
Pair Binoculars, Old Roman Coin, 2 War Medals, Small lot unset Stones, Cameras, etc., etc., etc.

And
A lady's Hair Fastener "Star and Crescent" set with 42 Brilliants.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 10, 1917. 2386

TO LET.

TO LET.

FROM 1st January 1918 "Glenside" No. 141 THE PEAK. In first class order. Five rooms.

Hongkong, Dec. 10, 1917. 2376

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Building.

HOUSES on Shamien, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2303

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four rooms, houses in Kowloon.

Apply to—
BUMPEREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, August 31, 1917.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE YANCOUS RIVER IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$11.00 per Annum delivered to Hongkong.

\$17.50 to all Coast Ports.

WILLIAMSON STREET, HONGKONG.

31.00 per Annum delivered to Hongkong.

\$17.50 to all Coast Ports.

WILLIAMSON STREET, HONGKONG.

31.00 per Annum delivered to Hongkong.

\$17.50 to all Coast Ports.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 2.)

GERMANY'S IMPENDING BLOW.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The German Press is full of hints of an impending decisive blow which is being prepared on the West Front. Colonel Ripington, the Military Correspondent of The Times, says there are now 150 German Divisions in the West and 79 in the East, but the latter are denuded of all fighters between 10 and 35 years of age who have been sent to the West Front. We must quickly take precautions to meet a blow possibly in the winter or spring. We need a million men in order to maintain the existing forces in 1918.

THE CAMBRAI ENQUIRY.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The Cambrai enquiry is taking place at Headquarters. Lord Derby, Secretary of State for War, is attending it.

GERMANY'S ALARMING LOSSES OF ARTILLERY.

A SECRET REPORT BY GENERAL LUDENDORFF.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The Daily Chronicle Correspondent with the French armies, telegraphing yesterday, states that a secret report, issued on October 4 last, by the Chief of the German General Staff, and signed by General Ludendorff himself, shows the alarming losses of the German artillery.

The report states that during grand operations the average number of guns lost by a single German army in a single month, either by wear and tear or by enemy fire, are: Field guns, 870; and heavy pieces, 585. In other words, the armaments and workshops are obliged to make or repair pieces to the extent of three-quarters of the whole artillery establishment, merely in order to maintain the existing strength.

The report further testifies to the efficiency of the Allied counter-battery work and says that of an average of 1,455 guns put out of action 655 were lost by wear and tear and 800 by the Allied bombardments. General Ludendorff says:—The figures show that the enemy counter-battery work on our artillery were with very good results, and it should be added that the loss of material is only one side of the artillery struggle. The destruction of munitions, the losses in killed and the diminution in morale are elements which are, at least, as important.

Continuing the Correspondent says:—I do not wish to minimise the situation which may arise from the Russian peace, but the confidence of our Army to deal successfully with the worst the Huns can do remains absolutely unimpaired. The enemy's small success at Polderhoek Chateau was due to the great concentration of their artillery against the shallow water-logged trenches.

FIGHTING NEAR POLYGON WOOD.

BRITISH TRENCH TAKEN AND PARTIALLY RECOVERED.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was local fighting to the south-east of Polygon Wood, where, before dawn, the enemy attacked our positions in the neighbourhood of Polderhoek Chateau. We repulsed the enemy, except at one point, where he entered a front of about 300 yards. The hostile artillery was very active this afternoon, to the east of Bullecourt, and there was considerable reciprocal artillery activity between the Scarpe Valley and Gavrelle.

LATER.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We regained a considerable part of the trench which the enemy penetrated yesterday morning, in the neighbourhood of Polderhoek Chateau.

The hostile artillery was active to the east of Messines and to the north-east of Ypres.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION.

"Only a cough," but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND.

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs.

CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Price 5/6 and 10/6.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND.

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs.

CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY REPULSED WITH IMMENSE LOSSES.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

An Italian official message says that firm resistance has compelled the enemy to suspend his infantry attack on Colapaglia and Neol-della-Beretta. Aeroplanes shelled his concentrated troops.

The enemy launched dense masses in an encircling movement against the salient at Monte Solarolo. The infantry, aided by Italian and French batteries, repulsed the enemy, yielding only a short section of ground after inflicting immense losses.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

THE COSACK RISING.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Reuter's Correspondent at Petrograd states that the accounts from the South are so scrappy, vague and contradictory that it is impossible to form a clear idea of the result of General Kaledin's Cosack rising. The Bolsheviks now state that General Kaledin, General Lukomsky, General Denikin, General Alexieff and M. Rodzianko, the President of the Duma, are in Novotcherkassk with 18,000 infantry and artillery. Reports regarding the situation at Rostoff are wholly contradictory.

GENERAL KALEDIN AND STAFF ARRESTED.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 15.

The Bolshevik Telegraph Agency states that Rostoff, Nakhichevan and Taganrog are in the hands of the revolutionary troops, and that General Kaledin and General Pototsky and their Staffs have been arrested. General Kaledin asked the Mayor of Rostoff to come to Novotcherkassk to discuss the suspension of military operations.

THE RUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

MAXIMALIST MAJORITIES.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Bolshevik Petrograd Telegraph Agency reports overwhelming pro-Maximalist majorities in the Constituent Assembly elections from the Twelfth and Fifteenth and the army in Finland.

THE RECENT AIR RAID ON LONDON.

HOW THE TWO GERMAN AEROPLANES WERE BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Two German aeroplanes were brought down in the raid on the 8th inst. They were forced to descend owing to damage from anti-aircraft guns.

ALBERT MEDAL AWARDS.

GALLANT SEAMEN.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The Gold Albert Medal has been awarded to Seamen Rath, and the ordinary Albert Medal to Seamen Knowlton and Abbott. A seaplane, while carrying out exercises, emerged from a cloud at high speed and struck the mast of a wireless station. The seaplane's engine became wedged in the lattice steel girders, the body of the aeroplane sticking out at right angles, and the pilot was flung upon the plane, unconscious, 300 feet above the ground. The three sailors climbed up the inside of the lattice girders in eight minutes, and Seaman Rath crawled out on the plane and held the pilot, who was groaning and half dead, until Seamen Knowlton and Abbott passed out a rope, by which the pilot was lowered to the ground.

The gallantry of the seamen was accentuated by the fact that the mast was badly damaged and the wind caused the mast and the aeroplane to sway, threatening to crash to the earth every moment.

A STRAITS FIRM'S INCOME TAX.

INCOME TAX COMMISSIONERS' APPEAL DISMISSED.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Appeal Court has dismissed the appeal by the Income Tax Commissioners from a decision by Mr. Justice Atkin, K. C., that Messrs. Rouse and Co. were entitled to deduct the annual value of their branch premises in Singapore and Penang in fixing the profits of their business for Income Tax for 1913.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Company's Silver report, states that the fall in price is due to a slight slackening in the demand. The Shanghai exchange is firm and yesterday's official rate of 4/3 was the highest in recent years, and approximately to the point at which silverware can be profitably shipped from San Francisco, but the United States Government license would be necessary. Pending definite details of the projected purchases by the British and American Governments, the Market is somewhat inert. The Indian silver holding has decreased by 153 lakhs and the gold holding has increased by 82 lakhs.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION NO. 1.

THERAPION NO. 2.

THERAPION NO. 3.

THERAPION.

THERAPION.

THERAPION.

THERAPION.

THERAPION.

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THERAPION.

THERAPION.

THERAPION.

GENERAL VAN DE VENTER HONOURED.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

It is officially announced that General Van de Venter has been created a K.C.B.

BRITISH AIRSHIP LANDS IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 16.

A British airship has descended near Utrecht. The crew of five, who had previously landed, were interned.

DRAINING THE ZUYDER ZEE.

SCHEME TO GO FORWARD DESPITE THE WAR.

The plan of enclosing and draining the Zuyder Zee is to be carried through despite all obstacles, whether of a financial or other nature.

This is made clear in the Government's memorial of reply to the report of the Second Chamber on the Bill to carry out this work.

The question of draining the Zuyder Zee may now be regarded as ripe for a decision, says the reply in question. As regards the fear uttered in the preliminary report, that the carrying out of the hydrographical works might be delayed or rendered impossible by the military authorities, the Minister for War has decided that these objections may be obtained by an addition to Article 2 of the Bill, to the effect that the Bill mentioned in this article must be laid before the States-General within two years of the putting into force of the present Bill. An amendment to that effect is introduced with the Memorial of Reply.

As soon as the Bill has been passed, preparations will be begun for the carrying out of the works. Replying to those members who considered the financial position of the country an obstacle to taking the work in hand in the near future, the Government states that apart from the measures and works for the country's defence, which are to be regulated by law, the plan as proposed will require during the first fourteen years an annual expenditure of £2,000,000, falling to the charge of the ordinary service.

Although the Government is fully aware of the big demands that will be made on the Treasury, it holds that the expenditure now in question is not of such a nature as to be a deterrent to the commencement of the work. The Government entirely agrees with the members who think that the execution of these works does not put too great a strain on the nation's financial capacity. In the proposed and partly already introduced revision of the taxes this expenditure was duly reckoned with.

The Government still holds that enclosure must be coupled with drainage. The Government is in entire accord with the members who think it is wrong to seek the great significance of the drainage in the financial profit represented by the rent of the land. The great significance lies in the considerable extension of the territory by about 200,000 hectares of fertile soil, where a prosperous population can find a living in various vocations.

Disappointments are apt to occur in the course of this work, in all great works. The Government shares the view that violent storms may cause damage to the enclosing dam, but by an efficient method of work fatal results may be avoided. The period fixed for the construction of the enclosing dam is calculated at nine years from the day of the first contract, not reckoning the time required for expropriation.

The work will be an important factor in the combating of unemployment, both as regards the works themselves and the production and transport of the required raw materials, such as wicker, stone and other building materials. The Government cannot agree that the returns have been too high at an interest of 4 per cent. It thinks there is no reason to expect that the enterprise would be financially unsound. Gazette de Hollande.

WHEN FOOD UPSETS YOU.

Food is important to the sick person as medicine, more so in most cases; a badly chosen diet may retard recovery. In health the natural appetite is the best guide to follow; in sickness the appetite is often feeble and depraved.

Proper food and a good tonic will keep most people in good health. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the most popular tonic medicines in the world, harmless, non-alcoholic, and certain in their action, which is to build up the blood and to restore vitality to the run-down system. For growing girls who become thin and pale, for pale, tired women, for old people who fall in strength, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an ideal tonic.

To enable those who give these pills a trial to observe intelligent care in the diet, the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. will send on request free a diet book, "What to Eat and How to Eat." It is full of useful information, and whether you are well or ill, it is a good book to have. Send for a copy, addressing a post card to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 66 Newchapel Road, Shanghai.

You will do well to begin Dr. Williams' Pink Pills today; any dealer can supply you; or obtainable \$1.00 the bottle, \$3. for six, from the above address.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION NO. 1.

THERAPION NO. 2.

THERAPION NO. 3.

THERAPION.

THERAPION.



WATSON'S "E" THE PREMIER SCOTCH.

DISTINCTIVE IN
FLAVOUR, WELL MATURED,
MELLOW.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE No. 516.

To-day's Advertisements

G. R.
NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that in accordance with REGULATIONS published under GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION No. 514 of 23rd November, 1917, commencing from 1st January 1918, all Private Rickshaws to be LICENSED at an Annual License Fee of \$10, payable in advance.

Ricksha-drivers have to be Licensed at a Fee of 30 cents half-yearly.
C. M. MESSER,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, Dec. 17, 1917. 2399

JOINT SERVICE OF THE
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM"
LLOYD ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"KONINGIN DER
NEDERLANDEN"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 21st December, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th December, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th December at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVACHINA JAPAN LUN,
Agents.

Hongkong, Dec. 17, 1917. 2397

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP
LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM VANCOUVER AND JAPAN.

THE Steamship "MAYACHI MARU," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 5 p.m. on 27th December, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 27th December, 1917, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, Dec. 17, 1917. 2393

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Pictures, Household Goods, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hogg's.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19—

1 p.m.—Army v. Navy Cricket Match on H.K.C.C. ground.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20—

Prince George's birthday (1902).

10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.—Auction of Toys, Kites, Trees, Crackers, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hogg's.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21—

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

BIRTH.

McMURRAY.—On December 15th, at 160, The Peak, Craigmin East, to Mr. and Mrs. D. McMURRAY, a son.

DEATH.

MICHAEL.—On December 11, suddenly at 6.45 p.m., at the Shanghai General Hospital, ISAAC R. MICHAEL, aged 62 years.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1917.

THE NEEDED WORD SPOKEN.

Mrs. LLOYD GEORGE'S speech on Friday night breaks up the little cloud of—well not say pessimism, but of doubt and discouragement which had begun to oppress the minds of men after the publication of the surprising letter written by Lord LANSDOWNE, coming, as that letter did, on the top of a series of depressing incidents on the Russian and Italian fronts.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE has earned the unlimited confidence of the British people throughout the world as a great organizer, and he has justified his accession to the office of Premier not only by further proofs of his rare gift of organization in the larger field of international relations, but also no less by his capacity for clear-sighted direction and leadership.

His treatment of Lord LANSDOWNE's letter, and the explanations which it necessitated when it was made abundantly clear that it had no substantial support, was a piece of irony that kills it effectively.

This prepared the way for the main features of the speech—reiteration of the high purpose for which we entered the war, a statement of the alternatives which confront us—either "making easy terms with a triumphant outlaw, which means abasing ourselves before lawlessness . . . or to go through with the task, vindicating justice so as to establish a righteous and everlasting peace for ourselves and our children"—and, then, the appeal to "place our feet firmer on the ground and square our shoulders" to bear the increased weight recent events in Russia have thrown upon us.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE makes this appeal with unshaken confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Allied arms. He told his audience that, intensely as he realized that victory is an essential condition of a free world, it would be infamous to prolong the war if we thought things would get no better the longer we fought. "It is because I am firmly convinced," he said, "that, despite some unwarlike events and discouraging appearances, we are making steady progress towards our goal of 1918 that I would regard peace overtures at present as a betrayal of the great trust with which I and my colleagues are charged." That is the word which, in the midst of the present discouragements, the nation wanted to hear. Let us, too, note the following extract as indicating in part the basis of that confidence:

"Britain, with only a third of the population of Russia, has been for the last two years a more formidable military obstacle than Russia to Germany; but there is no more powerful country in the world than America, who is stepping into 'her place' Germany, it is perfectly clear now, means to make a supreme effort to break through on the western front before the American Army is ready to take the field. 'They won't succeed,' said Mr. LLOYD GEORGE confidently, and we may be sure that he is voicing on this point the firm conviction of the War Council. If public confidence had been weakened by Lord LANSDOWNE's letter, the speech of the PRIME MINISTER should restore that confidence completely."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock will be conducted by Lieut. Sylvester Lea. The meeting is open to all women.

The Salt Revenue Surplus for the month of November amounted to \$6,000,000, according to the "Peking Daily News." This sum was paid over to the Government on the 4th instant through the Bank of China and Bank of Communications at Shanghai and the French Bank at Canton.

Mr. I. R. Michael, formerly a Shanghai shareholder, was at Shanghai last Tuesday taken ill in the street and was conveyed to the General Hospital in an unconscious condition. He died shortly before seven o'clock without regaining consciousness. The cause of death is reported to have been cerebral hemorrhage. The deceased was 62 years of age and had resided in Shanghai for about 35 years. An appeal case in an action which he had taken against the Shanghai Stock Exchange was argued before the Supreme Court on the day of his death.

His Excellency the Governor and Mr. H. J. Gedge, who have been to Korea on a shooting trip, returned to the Colony this morning by the *Tungo Maru*.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lowe have returned to Hongkong after spending a lengthy holiday in Shanghai.

Lieut. W. Hamill, 11th Battalion, Manchester Regt., a well-known member of the Standard Oil Co.'s Far Eastern Staff, was killed in action on August 16.

"Britain, with only a third of the population of Russia, has been for the last two years a more formidable military obstacle than Russia to Germany; but there is no more powerful country in the world than America, who is stepping into 'her place' Germany, it is perfectly clear now, means to make a supreme effort to break through on the western front before the American Army is ready to take the field. 'They won't succeed,' said Mr. LLOYD GEORGE confidently, and we may be sure that he is voicing on this point the firm conviction of the War Council. If public confidence had been weakened by Lord LANSDOWNE's letter, the speech of the PRIME MINISTER should restore that confidence completely."

THE FIGHTING AT SWATOW.

THE SOUTHERNERS VICTORIOUS.

The fighting at Swatow, which broke out on Monday, lasted for four days. The firing was very violent, rifle fusillades being particularly heavy, but the casualties appear to have been remarkably light. No foreigners were hurt.

The Northern troops were reported to have offered a successful resistance on the first day but it is now clear that the Southern troops are in control.

From the latest information which we have been able to gather it appears that the warship *Hai Ching* and a small gunboat assisted the Northern troops, firing on the Southern troops. On Thursday, the Southern troops secured some steam-launches and managed to board the *Hai Ching*, which was withdrawn from range, and the small gunboat also withdrew, whether under compulsion or not is not known.

General Mo is stated to be in Chow-Chow Fu at the head of the Northern troops.

All the steamers in Swatow were held up, since the troops would not allow the coolies to go to the wharves for the purpose of attending to cargoes. All is now quiet.

HONGKONG STEAMER ON THE ROCKS.

We learn that the *s.s. Hongkong*, belonging to Messrs. Mart & Co., has gone on the rocks, to the east and north-east of the island of Nau Chau.

The details to hand, so far as some what meagre, but it appears that the *s.s. Hongkong* left Hongkong on the 12th inst., with a full cargo, for Port Bayard and Haiphong. On the 14th inst., the owners received a wire from their Haiphong agents stating that the vessel was stranded somewhere close to Port Bayard. Subsequently, direct news from the owners' Port Bayard agent showed that the *s.s. Hongkong* was stranded on a point to the East and North East of Nau Chau island and that she had touched a rock before settling down. It is not known, at present, whether it will be possible to save the steamer, but it is admitted that she is in a very precarious position. The passengers and mails are all safe.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Governor and Mr. H. J. Gedge, who have been to Korea on a shooting trip, returned to the Colony this morning by the *Tungo Maru*.

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Captain John Holliday, of the Indian Army, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Holliday at Shanghai has received a staff appointment in France.

Mrs. A. G. Gordon, Mr. Donald MacDonald, and Mrs. A. H. Hollingsworth arrived on the Empress steamer yesterday from England, via Canada.

Senhor Ferreira da Silva, formerly Professor of Mathematics to the University of Lisbon, who has been appointed Governor of Macao, left Lisbon for Macao on the 8th.

The marriage of Mr. C. Edgecombe of Messrs. Snowman & Co. to Miss Constance Martin took place this afternoon at St. John's Cathedral and was followed by a reception at "Kingsclere."

Two more young men from Kobe have lost their lives in the war—Vernor Hall, second son of Mr. J. Carey Hall, C.M.G., for many years H.M. Consul General in Japan; and Mr. A. R. W. Menzies, of the Dunlop Rubber Co.

Mr. E. H. Gordon, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was married at Shanghai last Tuesday to Miss Edith Althea Burke, who arrived in Shanghai from home the previous day. The bride, who was given away by Mr. A. G. Stephens, wore white champagne satin, daintily trimmed with silver lace and orange blossom and carried a lovely shower bouquet. The bridesmaids wore Miss Trueman, who wore pastel blue satin with nigger brown hat to match, and the Misses Stephens, who wore in white satin. Mr. R. C. Lambert was best man. A reception afterwards took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Stephens.

UNNECESSARY WORK.

WHY waste words and advertising space in describing the many points of merit in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? The most fastidious are satisfied when we state that it cures colds and coughs from any cause, and that it contains absolutely no narcotics or injurious substances. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is the largest selling cough medicine in the world to-day, because it does exactly what a cough medicine is supposed to do. It cures coughs and colds, soothes the throat, and relieves the lungs. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

THE MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF COPPER.

A coolie was charged before Mr. Dyer this morning with the larceny of a quantity of copper from the Kowloon Docks.

Defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's hard labour and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

A FRANK SMUGGLER.

A Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of a Colt revolver and 300 rounds of ammunition without a permit.

Inspector Macdonald stated that the revolver and ammunition were found concealed underneath a stove belonging to defendant, at the Kin Shan Wharf yesterday.

Defendant frankly admitted the attempt at smuggling. He stated he arrived yesterday from Canada on his way to Kowloon. He had heard of frequent armed robberies in his country and the revolver was to be used solely in self-defence.

His Worship imposed on defendant a fine of \$100.

A TROUBLESOME HUSBAND.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with disorderly behaviour and with using foul language.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. Inspector Gordon stated that the complainant was the wife of the defendant. She served as amah to Mrs. J. Johnston, of Kowloon. Probably some misunderstandings occurred between the husband and wife, and the result was the defendant repeatedly went to the house where his wife was employed and made himself a general nuisance, by using abusive language and often demanding money from his wife. On representation by Mrs. Johnston, the defendant had been warned by the Police several times against further interference. He persisted, however, and was then arrested.

After hearing the evidence His Worship told the defendant that those occurrences must be stopped at once, otherwise he would be sent to prison.

A fine of \$10 was imposed.

AN INGENIOUS EXCUSE.

A very ingenious excuse was given at the Magistracy this morning, when a Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood with the larceny of a piece of sheet iron, the property of a Japanese steamer in the harbour.

It was stated, that the defendant was seen by an Indian constable yesterday, walking along the Praya East with the sheet iron carried under his arm. The policeman called out to the defendant to stop. The latter did not do so; he dropped the iron and attempted to escape, but was chased and caught.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. He said the iron was given to him by a boatman to take ashore. "Was it possible," he asked, "to believe that he would carry the iron openly if he had stolen it?"

Evidence was given by the Chief Officer of the steamer who claimed the sheet iron as the property of the steamer. The iron was left on the deck and was missed only a few days ago.

Mr. Wood sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour.

NEW CURE FOR MALARIA.

An Indian watchman employed in the M. Y. S. factory at Wanchai, was charged before Mr. Wood this morning, with being drunk and disorderly.

Defendant pleaded guilty. He stated that he had been in bad health lately, being a victim to malaria fever. He had been advised to take intoxicating liquors as a cure.

Inspector Sim said the defendant had been very troublesome lately. He frequently interfered with the Indian Police.

His Worship imposed on defendant a fine of \$5.

MAGISTERIAL CLEMENCY.

An elderly Chinese, garbed in rags and tatters, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with having without a licence.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that a few months ago defendant was brought up before the Court on the same charge. His Worship would recall the pitiful story told by the defendant of his fall—through bad luck—from comparative affluence to real poverty. He (the Inspector) understood that at that time the defendant had been promised a free licence, but was unable to say if he got it.

The Magistrate was touched with pity for the poor man and ordered his discharge, promising to give him a free licence if he could be traced.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that the defendant had been traced and was now before the Court.

His Worship granted the defendant a free licence.

By Order.
J. R. WOOD,
A.S.P. (R.)

A MURDER CHARGE.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. Wood this afternoon with the murder of another Chinese named Lam Yik Cheong, accountant of the Po On Insurance Company at Wing Lok Street on the 21st August last.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute and the first defendant, Ho Hung, was defended by Mr. R. C. Faithfull, while the other defendant, Ho Tim, was defended by Mr. Bulmer Johnson.

McLonginotto, outlining the case, said that murder was the result of such cold blooded calculation as he supposed had never been heard of in His Worship's experience. The victim of the murder was the accountant of the Po On Insurance Co. The second defendant was employed as the shroff of the Company and as such would know what monies came into the office during the day. The first defendant had been previously employed by the Company. Undoubtedly the whole thing was engineered by the second defendant who knew of the \$5,000, and he imparted the information to the first defendant and together they discussed the advisability of robbing the company of this money. When Ho Hung was employed by the tramway Co., he knew a fitter and they, with some other men at present unknown, met at several places in town and they discussed the preliminaries of the robbery. When the difficulties were pointed out, Ho Hung said it was impossible to rob the place without causing an uproar. The only way was to kill the man. The custom of the deceased was to enclose all the money in the safe, the keys of which were kept in the drawer of a writing table. The only person who had any knowledge of this custom was Ho Tim. The deceased was then tied up and strangled. Two knives were carefully placed against the barbers to suggest that murder was actuated by revenge. The murder was committed on the morning of the 21st of August last on the first floor of No 137 Wing Lok Street, the premises of the Po On Insurance Co.

Evidence was given by Dr. Macfarlane who stated that when he examined the body, there were black and white strings tied around deceased's legs just above the ankles. There were also simultaneous hemorrhage under the jaw, as if the jaw had been pressed up. The cause of death, in his opinion, was asphyxia. He had also visited No 137 Wing Lok Street earlier in the day and that time saw the deceased lying on a bed with his head lying on a pillow. There were no signs of struggle at that time he had formed no opinion of the cause of death.

Mr. E. R. Dwyer, the Government Analyst, was the next witness. He stated that his examination revealed no poison in the stomach. He also received from Sergeant Clark a packet of powder, a singlet and two pieces of towel. The packet contained 22 grains of low-grade pepper. The singlet and the towels were also examined and he detected traces of a powder which proved to be pepper.

After hearing further evidence, His Worship remanded the case until to-morrow.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

Parades for Saturday and Sunday, 22nd and 23rd December, 1917.

Parade Low Camp 5.30 p.m. and march to Shatin, bivouac for the night, 22/23 December, at Shatin and move on to Hongkong on the 23rd December, starting at 9.30 a.m.

The whole of these operations will be under a general and special idea.

The Commandant hopes that as many men as possible (even if they have completed their 8 or 4 days attendance) will attend this final parade. For the convenience of those who are unable to get out to Low Camp on Saturday, the 22nd December, arrangements will be made for the 8.05 a.m. (mail) on 23rd to stop at Shatin.

With reference to the above, in order to make the necessary arrangements for messing and transports, members are requested to report at once to their Platoon Commanders.

(a) Whether they will proceed to Low Camp.

(b) Whether they will come out to Shatin by train on Sunday.

Platoon Commanders to render a report of approximate numbers under (a) and (b) to the Adjutant at Headquarters before 9.30 a.m. on the 19th December.

Officers will report in writing to the Adjutant whether they will attend under (a) or (b).

Those in Camp and who will be present on Saturday will report to the Orderly Sergeant.

Reference Infantry Battalion Orders dated 19.11.17, the train and ferry arrangements for Saturday and Sunday, 22nd and 23rd December, and the baggage arrangements for 22nd December are cancelled.

PARADE.

No. 8 Platoon (Kowloon Dock Sections 13, 14, and 15 and men of No. 16 Section, who have not attended Camp) will parade at Hung Hom Station at 7.30 a.m. on December 23rd for a Field Day.

Dress—Marching order, without gratuities; waterbottles filled. Band-watches in Haversacks. The attendance at this parade is compulsory for all under the age of 45 unless leave has been obtained from the Platoon Commanders. This leave will only be granted under very special circumstances. The Platoon Commanders will submit to the Adjutant a list of the names of the men who will attend by 7.30 a.m. on the 19th instant.

FOR THE TIENSIN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The students of the University have by their recent efforts raised a fund of more than \$9,000 on behalf of the sufferers in North China. It is hoped to be able to send nearly \$9,000 to the Committee organising the relief work, although there are various expenses to be met.

The students wish to thank all those who are not members of the University and who assisted in the concerts, dramatic performances, or who presented donations in money or goods for this cause. It is impossible to name all of the many people who so readily responded to the appeal, but the following are among the principal donors.

Subscribers.—St. Stephen's Girls' School (\$208); Mrs. Cheung Pui Sze (\$200); Sir Charles Elliot and Mr. Chan Pak Chun (each \$100); Messrs. Harbidge & Co. (\$51); Hon. Mr. Lau Chi Pak, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Wing, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Kwong, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. H. Nemacee, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. Leung Yan Po, Mr. Lai Kwai Pui, and Prof. J. D. Wright (each \$50); Mrs. N. J. Stabb and Mrs. H. E. Pollock (each \$30); Mr. Chan Kang Yu, Mr. Chiu U Tin, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland (each \$25); Messrs. Lo and Lo, Mr. Li Po Kwai and Mrs. Ho Fook (each \$20).

Donors of Goods for the Bazaar.—Chinese Ladies' Work Party, Canton Nan-yung Brothers Tobacco Co., Mr. Li Po Kwei, Mrs. Ho Kam Tong, Mr. Leung Yan Po, Mr. and Mrs. Tsoi Cheong, Mr. Kwan Wai Kwan, Mr. Lai Hsi Chi, The Sun Co., Ltd., The Wing On Co., Ltd., St. Paul's Girls' College, The Kwong Sang Hong, Ltd., Dr. Ma Luk, Mr. Tse Chuen Sing, Two Tak Tong, Wing Mau Tea Firm, Bon Ton, Italian Convent, St. Stephen's Girls' College, The Bellini Girls' School, The British-American Tobacco Co., Ah Fong, The Edward Dispensary, Shing Tak Tong, The Chen Kwong Co., Ltd., The Sincere Co., Ltd., and Mr. Leung Kwok Ying.

Donors of Refreshments.—The Hongkong Hotel, Café Wiseman, The Alexandra Café, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., The Hongkong Bakery, The Hotel, The British-American Candy Store, Messrs. Loeb, Crawford Co., Ltd., Messrs. Hip Wo Cheong Kee, Messrs. Ching Loong, Messrs. Shiu Kye, The Wing On Co., Ltd., The Great Eastern Hotel, The Greco-Egyptian Store, and the Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd.

It is especially desired to thank all the ladies and gentlemen who assisted at the stalls, side-shows, and entertainments.

It is desired also to thank the Bands of the Hongkong Police Reserve and the Saiyungun School, also the St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

The students also express their thanks to the following who assisted in the Printing, Decorations and Dramatic Performances.—Messrs. Noronha & Co., Printers to the University, The Confucian Association, The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Tung Wah Hospital, Mr. Tse Chuen Sing, The Chung Ping Lok Amateur Dramatic Association, and the Queen's College Amateur Dramatic Association.

RAFFLES.

The following are the lucky numbers at the recent University Bazaar Raffles:

Grand Raffle.—1st, 593; 2nd, 897; 3rd, 746; 4th, 611; 5th, 116; 6th, 805; 7th, 923; 8th, 105; 9th, 814; 10th, 894.

50 cents Raffle.—1st, 177; 2nd, 193; 3rd, 13.

Doll Raffle.—1st, 9.

Tea Set Raffle.—1st, 205; 2nd, 24; 3rd, 255.

Steam Engine Raffle.—1st, 8 (the winner subsequently presented this prize to the Engineering Department of the University).

Gramophone Raffle.—1st, 177; 2nd, 219; 3rd, 120.

THE UNIVERSITY BAZAAR AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

FOR THE TIENSIN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

ARMISTICE SIGNED.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS TO BEGIN IMMEDIATELY.

LONDON, Dec. 16.
A German official report states:—
The armistice was signed at Brest-Litovsk yesterday. It begins on December 17 and ends on January 14. Unless a week's notice is given it ceases automatically and extends to all land, air and naval forces of the common front.

Peace negotiations will begin immediately.

LONDON, Dec. 16.
A Russian official states that General Krylenko has issued a proclamation stating that the armistice treaty has been signed and it is proposed to cease all military operations until the full text has been received.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 15.
The Bolshevik News Agency states that today, Russia and Germany agreed to terms for an armistice.

ENEMY HUMBUG.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 15.
The Secretary to the Maximalist armistice plenipotentiaries telegraphed that the enemy delegates have agreed to discontinue the arrangements for transferring more troops from the Eastern to the Western Fronts.

Overmuch importance cannot be attached to this, as the enemy has probably completed the desired arrangements.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

The Peoples' Commissioner are shortly issuing a decree separating the Church and the State and providing for the confiscation of Church lands, the surrender by the ecclesiastical of their rich canonicals and ornaments and the abolition of the Clergy's privileges.

THE ARMY AND THE EX-TSAR.

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Reuter's Correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing yesterday, states that a meeting of the Ismailovsky and Petrogradsky regiments resolved on the immediate removal of the ex-Tsar "with Alice and family" to Kronstadt or to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, and the annihilation of all privileges.

While the meeting was in progress, a report was circulated that the ex-Tsar had escaped but the report is not confirmed.

OPPOSITION TO THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

Meetings of most of the units of the Petrograd garrison sided with the Peoples' Commissioners and the Soviet against the Constituent Assembly, in its original form.

Attempts by members of the Constituent Assembly to meet at the Taurida Palace were abandoned, since the sailors expelled them.

The Red Guards broke up a meeting of the Union and Defence constituents and 30 arrests were made.

There were uproarious scenes at the Peasants' Congress, between the supporters and opponents of the Constituent Assembly.

ORGIES IN PETROGRAD.

The demolition of the wine stores in Petrograd continues, accompanied by orgies and considerable shooting.

THE GERMAN REPLY TO MR. BALFOUR'S STATEMENT.

DECLARED TO BE "QUITE UNTRUE."

LONDON, Dec. 16.
Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, has informed Reuter that what purports to be the German reply to Mr. Balfour's statement in the House of Parliament regarding the German peace overture, in September, is quite untrue. Following the lead of President Wilson, Great Britain has been continually endeavouring to discover what the German war aims and has repeatedly endeavoured to get this information by means of ministerial speeches, but up to the present, without success. It is, however, utterly untrue to suggest that any private enquiries have been addressed to the enemy, with the knowledge of the British Government.

ADMIRAL TIRPITZ AND WAR QUESTIONS.

WHAT GERMANY MUST TAKE.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 16.

Admiral von Tirpitz, speaking at Hamburg, stated that Great Britain at present had won rather than lost, therefore a peace based on the status quo ante was out of the question. Another factor for consideration was the sure building of a Channel Tunnel, after the war. He expressed his continued confidence in submarine warfare.

Admiral von Tirpitz, speaking at Berlin, said that Germany must retain Flanders, Antwerp, Ostend and Zeebrugge and certain French territory and must also take Calais and Boulogne. America was Germany's most deadly enemy, despite the tonnage scarcity.

GERMANY AND RAW MATERIALS.

ALARMED BY BRITISH WARNING.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

There is evidence that Germany is becoming seriously alarmed at the prospect of not being able to obtain raw materials after the war, for which Germany admits her dependence on foreign countries, particularly England.

The *Basen Lokal Anzeiger* threatens the non-withdrawal of the U boats, and Admiral von Tirpitz, speaking in Berlin, declared that conditions would be imposed guaranteeing the supply of raw materials now lacking.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AN ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

It is officially announced that it has been decided to create an Allied Naval Council to ensure the closest touch and complete co-operation between the Allied Fleets and the development of all scientific operations connected with the conduct of the war.

The Council will watch the general conduct of naval war and make necessary recommendations enabling the respective Governments to make decisions. The individual responsibility of the Chiefs of Staff and Commanders-in-Chief at sea towards their respective Governments as regards operations in hand and also as regards the tactical and strategic disposition of their forces remains unchanged.

The Council will consist of the Ministers of Marine and the Chiefs of Naval Staffs of the nations represented, namely, France, Italy, the United States, and Great Britain. As the Council will necessarily meet in Europe the Chiefs of Naval Staffs of the United States and Japan will be represented by Flag Officers. The Council will have a Permanent Secretariat, who will collate all necessary information.

JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF VLADIVOSTOK NOT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The *Daily Mail* states that the Foreign Office, up to last night, had not received confirmation of the reported Japanese occupation of Vladivostok. It was, however, described as conceivable that Japan, in order to protect the accumulation of Allied stores, may have decided upon such action.

SERIOUS FIGHTING AT VLADIVOSTOK.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The *Times* Washington Correspondent says that Mr. Lansing has received a telegram from the U.S.A. Consul at Vladivostok reporting that serious fighting has broken out among the Russian military factions, and urging the despatch of American troops.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

A deputation of Members of the House of Commons, representing constituencies engaged in the cotton industry, headed by Mr. H. Nottall, waited upon the Controller of Shipping, in whose unavoidable absence Sir Leo Chiozza Money acted as deputy.

Replying to the several views expressed, Sir Leo said that the War Cabinet instructed the Shipping Controller to maintain the rate of the cotton supply which was secured in 1917 as far as was achievable in view of the tonnage situation. Notwithstanding that one-half of our ships were engaged for war purposes and all the losses falling on the remaining half, the Ministry of Shipping continued in 1917 to bring into the United Kingdom a quantity of cotton almost equal to that in the year preceding the war. The Trade would have had all it needed if it had been for the great fall in cotton for export.

He could not make any promise regarding the importation of 1918, owing to the uncertainty of our shipping losses, but he hoped to be able to carry on the War Cabinet's wishes regarding cotton. He denied the number of cotton ships lost. The greater part of the cargo of the *Red Bridge* was saved, and the cotton despatched to Liverpool by small craft. It was not true that the *Red Bridge* was sent from one port to another. The success of the Admiralty in carrying cotton was a triumph, and it was hoped to further improve it.

THE OLD BRITISH ARMY.

AN IMPRESSIVE SERVICE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

A unique historic event was celebrated in London this afternoon, when a choral commemoration of "The First Seven Divisions" of the men of the Old British Army, who, as a great sacrifice and against tremendous odds, stemmed the German tide of 1914, was held at the Albert Hall.

Their Majesties, the King and Queen, were present and also seven hundred survivors of the Old Army, many of whom had been wounded. These men formed into a procession and marched to the Albert Hall from the Embankment after being entertained to luncheon by the Lord Mayor.

The whole of the music at the Commemoration service was by British composers. The centre piece was an ode dedicated to the First Seven Divisions, the Fallen, the Prisoners, the Disabled, and those still fighting.

After the music, Mr. Balfour read a passage from Ecclesiastes, beginning "Let us now praise the famous men." Lord Derby read the order of the battle of the First Seven Divisions.

The commemoration service was closed by the singing of the hymn "For all the Saints" and the sounding of the Reveille.

The heroes were conveyed to the Albert Hall in motor transports amid cheering crowds. The Hall itself was filled to the utmost. Besides their Majesties there were also present the Princess Mary, Princess Alice, Princess Victoria, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princess Patricia and Princess Beatrice, Queen Alexandra and many members of the Government and Parliament.

AIR REPRISALS.

COMPLETE RETALIATION.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Lord Rothermere, speaking at the banquet given in honour of Mr. Lloyd George, said:—We are wholeheartedly in favour of air reprisals to avenge the murder of innocent women and children. We shall strive for a complete and satisfying retaliation. Our output of machines has increased most satisfactorily. At the present rate of progress it will not be long before the criticisms of the Air Ministry are silenced.

THE GERMAN FLEET.

A DETERIORATION.

PARIS, Dec. 15.

M. Leygues, the Minister of Marine, in a published statement says that Germany does not dare to challenge the Allied fleet. Each time her fleet came out the British severely chastised its temerity. M. Leygues is of the opinion that the German crews are not so good or enterprising as at the beginning of the war, and their munitions seem to be inferior. However, he would not draw too optimistic a conclusion from that.

"LIGHTS OUT" IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

The Fuel Administration has decreed several lightless nights weekly for the purpose of not only saving coal but to provide startling visual evidence in the conduct of the greatest world-war.

The decree bans everywhere illuminated signs, advertisements and external ornamental illuminations and also prohibits lights in the interior of stores, offices and other business places, when not open.

TURKEY AND SEPARATE PEACE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The *Daily Mail* Correspondent at Washington says it is reported that Mukhtar Bey, one of the Turkish delegates conferring at Bern with regard to the exchange of prisoners, has asked Constantinople for power to negotiate a separate peace.

DETENTION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The *Times* Petrograd Correspondent states that over one hundred and fifty British subjects, including women and children, were detained owing to the detention of certain Russians in Great Britain. They are now permitted to obtain passports.

CHINESE TROOPS AT HARBIN.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The *Daily Mail* Hsinien Correspondent states that the prompt despatch of Chinese troops to Harbin has eased the situation.

A WAR PURCHASES COUNCIL.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

It is officially announced that an Inter-Ally Council on War Purchases has been finally established.

The Council will sit alternately at London and Paris.

The primary object in the consideration of the aid of the Allies for purchases in the United States.

The Council will indicate priorities, but the final decision in that connection will be made at Washington.

A BANKING AMALGAMATION.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

An arrangement has been made for the amalgamation of the National and Provincial Bank of England and the Union of London and Smith's Bank, whose joint deposits aggregate one hundred and fifty millions sterling.

SPORTING.

TENNIS.

LADIES' INTER-CLUB MATCH.

The third annual Inter-Club match for the Ladies' Tennis Shield, presented by the Ladies' Recreation Club, was played at the L.R.C. on Saturday on a rather heavy and damp ground.

PAK. C.C.B.

Mrs. Athol Anderson and Miss Ventris, lost to Mrs. Sandeman and Mrs. Beckwith. 4-6

beat Mrs. Dreaper and Mrs. Robinson. 6-4

beat Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Nisbet. 6-5

beat Mrs. Flint and Mrs. Soeters. 6-3

Mrs. Hancock and Miss Wilkinson, beat Mrs. Sandeman and Mrs. Beckwith. 3-6

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LADIES' RECREATION CLUB.

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Mrs. Sandeman and Mrs. Beckwith, lost to Mrs. Hancock and Miss Wilkinson. 3-6

beat Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Ventris. 6-4

lost to Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Nisbet. 1-6

beat Mrs. Kent and Mrs. Soeters. 8-4

lost to Mrs. Dreaper and Miss Robinson. 5-6

lost to Mrs. Hancock and Miss Wilkinson. 4-6

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CIVIL SERVICE & NAVY.

This was a friendly match played on the Civil Service Ground, Scores:—

CIVIL SERVICE.

W. Dixon, not out. 56

F. W. Hamilton, c. Robinson, b. Hack. 5

C. W. M. Reynolds, b. Hack. 2

F. T. Lambie, c. Staley, b. Hack. 17

C. Fletcher, b. Hack. 1

W. H. Edmondson, c. Wild, b. Henley. 0

F. Ling, b. Henley. 3

W. J. Watley, b. Henley. 3

J. E. Woot, c. Moriarty, b. Henley. 3

S. Alderman, b. Hack. 4

G. E. Roylance, c. Carey, b. Rogers. 4

Extras. 0

Total. 134

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

O. M. E. W.

Rodgers. 10 2 37 2

Hack. 16 3 63 5

Henley. 6 0 42 3

NAVY.

F. W. Carey, b. Dixon. 37

Sig. Hack, c. Reynolds, b. Hamilton. 3

Sto. Rodgers, b. Dixon. 24

A. F. Robinson, b. Fletcher. 45

A. F. Wild, b. Henley. 5

A. B. Henley, b. Dixon. 3

J. L. Bernard, not out. 18

Pto. Berlin, b. Dixon. 5

Extras. 8

Total (for 7 wickets). 141

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D. At Belcher's Battery.

PARADES.

TUESDAY, 18th instant:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Full parade.
6.15 p.m. Left Half Company. Full parade.

THURSDAY, 20th instant:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company (Gun numbers other than specialists).
1.15 p.m. Left Half Company (Gun numbers other than specialists).

FRIDAY, 21st instant:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company Layers and Setters' class only.
1.15 p.m. Left Half Company Layers and Setters' class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

14th instant:—
E. L. Manning, night duty at Belcher's and Lyceum. Parade as per Roster at Lyceum.
Engine drivers 5.15 p.m.
Electricians at 5.30 p.m.
OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.

Belcher's, Captain W. Russell.
Lyceum, Captain James.
Stimulators, Lieut. Stevenson.
PARADES FOR INSTRUCTORS:
Classes for higher ratings at Belcher's at 8 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Staff Sergeant. Owendene and Farousa, R.E. (Corporal Day and 2nd Corporal Norris, H.K.D.C.
Detail of duties at Lyceum from 17th to 21st December, 1917 is posted at Headquarters.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Moigas.

PARADES.

(For members of the Corps not in Camp on the dates mentioned).

TUESDAY, 18th instant:—
4.30 p.m. Mounted Section, Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12, at King's Park Range, Dress, Drill order with pouches.

WEDNESDAY, 19th instant:—
4.30 p.m. Mounted Section, Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range, Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Note.—Only men who have completed Part 1, may fire Part 2.

(These not attending Camp only).

TUESDAY, 18th instant:—
4.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, at Headquarters, under C. F. M. Mitchell, Sergt. Osberry and Corporal Grimes. Dress, Drill order.

4.15 p.m. Quarry Bay residents, at Takoo Dock.

"D" COMPANY.

WEDNESDAY, 19th instant:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 2 and 4 Sections, at Headquarters, under C. F. M. Mitchell and Lance Sergeants Edmonds and Meade. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

THURSDAY, 20th instant:—
4.30 p.m. Recruits (joined since 1.9.17) at Kennedy Range. Musketry instruction. Grouping with miniature ammunition. Dress, Drill order without rifles. Lance Sergeants Edmonds and Meade will attend.

FRIDAY, 21st instant:—
5.15 p.m. No. 4 Section, Headquarters, under C. F. M. Mitchell and Lance Sgt. Edmonds. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. Bead, J.E.W.

PARADES.

WEDNESDAY, 19th instant:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at Yau-mati Football Ground.

6.30 p.m. Buglers at Yau-mati Football Ground.

6.30 p.m. Gymnasium, at St. Andrew's Church Hall.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS' MEET.

The quarterly meeting of the members of the Sergeant Mess will be held in the Mess Room at 6.40 p.m. on Wednesday, 2nd January, 1918. Every member is particularly requested to attend.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

MONDAY,

the 21st December, 1917, commencing at 5 p.m., at his Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A FINE COLLECTION OF BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS.

Comprising:—
Great Britain, Natal, South Australia, Tasmania, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Victoria, Western Australia, Zanzibar, Zulu, New South Wales, Canada.

(INCLUDED IN THIS SALE ARE 20 RARE 1-POUNDED CAPE OF GOOD HOPE).

These are the finest lot ever offered for sale in this Colony.

Every stamp guaranteed perfectly genuine.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

On view 10.15 a.m. from 9 p.m. and on day of sale 10.15 a.m. to 5 p.m.

By Auctioneers, HARRIS & HUGHES, 10, Des Vaux Road, 17th Dec. 1917.

Before deciding upon your next motorcycle see the three new 1918 model

Indian Motorcycles.

2 1/2 h.p. Featherweight.
5 h.p. Little Twin.
7 h.p. Big Twin.

Fresh shipment due in Hongkong this month.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

Tel. 27. 4, Des Vaux Road.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS,

SILK MERCHANTS,

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in

NEW YORK,

SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:—

CANTON,

SHANGHAI,

YOKOHAMA,

BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: Kuo's Building,

HONGKONG.

METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880).

HING LUNG ST. PHONE 515.

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER

O'BERRY & CO.,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 431.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is 120 per annum: per quarter and per month 30 and 10 respectively.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$15 per annum: postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Alterations and additions to advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

New advertisements should be sent in before 3 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered to a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: "Mail," Hongkong. Code A.B.O. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 21.

Telex: MAIL, LIVER.

Temperatures.

Hongkong, December 17, 1917.

Barometer 30.00

Do 29.97

Do 29.94

Thermometer 74

Do 74

Do 74

Do 74

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS.

OUTWARD.

For WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

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FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour 10 cents

Half hour 20 "

One hour 35 "

Three hours 50 "

Six hours 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.) \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 8 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour 0.80 cents

Three hours \$1.00

Six hours 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.) 2.00

III.—In the H.K. District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour \$0.15 \$0.30

Half hour 0.20 0.40

One hour 0.30 0.60

Two hours 0.50 0.80

Three hours 0.70 1.00

Six hours 1.00 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.) 1.50 2.00

IV.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour 5 cents

Half hour 10 "

One hour 15 "

Two hours 25 "

Three hours 35 "

Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.) 50 "

Every subsequent hour 10 "

IV.—In Kowloon.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire causes the journey to take longer than—

To 4th mile 75 cents 1 hour.

Single 1.00 2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile 1.20 2 hours.

Single 1.40 2 hours.

Beyond 6th to 8th mile 1.60 2 hours.

Single 1.80 2 hours.

Beyond 8th to 10th mile 2.00 2 hours.

Single 2.20 2 hours.

Beyond 10th to 12th mile 2.40 2 hours.

Single 2.60 2 hours.

Beyond 12th to 14th mile 2.80 2 hours.

Single 3.00 2 hours.

Beyond 14th to 16th mile 3.20 2 hours.

Single 3.40 2 hours.

Beyond 16th to 18th mile 3.60 2 hours.

Single 3.80 2 hours.

Beyond 18th to 20th mile 4.00 2 hours.

Single 4.20 2 hours.

Beyond 20th to 22nd mile 4.40 2 hours.

Single 4.60 2 hours.

Beyond 22nd to 24th mile 4.80 2 hours.

Single 5.00 2 hours.

Beyond 24th to 26th mile 5.20 2 hours.

Single 5.40 2 hours.

Beyond 26th to 28th mile 5.60 2 hours.

Single 5.80 2 hours.

Beyond 28th to 30th mile 6.00 2 hours.

Single 6.20 2 hours.

Beyond 30th to 32nd mile 6.40 2 hours.

Single 6.60 2 hours.

Beyond 32nd to 34th mile 6.80 2 hours.

Single 7.00 2 hours.

Beyond 34th to 36th mile 7.20 2 hours.

Single 7.40 2 hours.

Beyond 36th to 38th mile 7.60 2 hours.

Single 7.80 2 hours.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 17th, 1917. 12h. 15h. No returns from Japan and Indo-China. The anticyclone continues to weaken, and slight to moderate decreases of pressure have occurred at the majority of stations reporting.

Moderate to fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.